

#### The Renewables Directive

- a new European framework for renewable energy

INFORSE-EREF, Sustainable Energy Policy Seminar, April 28, 2009, Brussels

Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

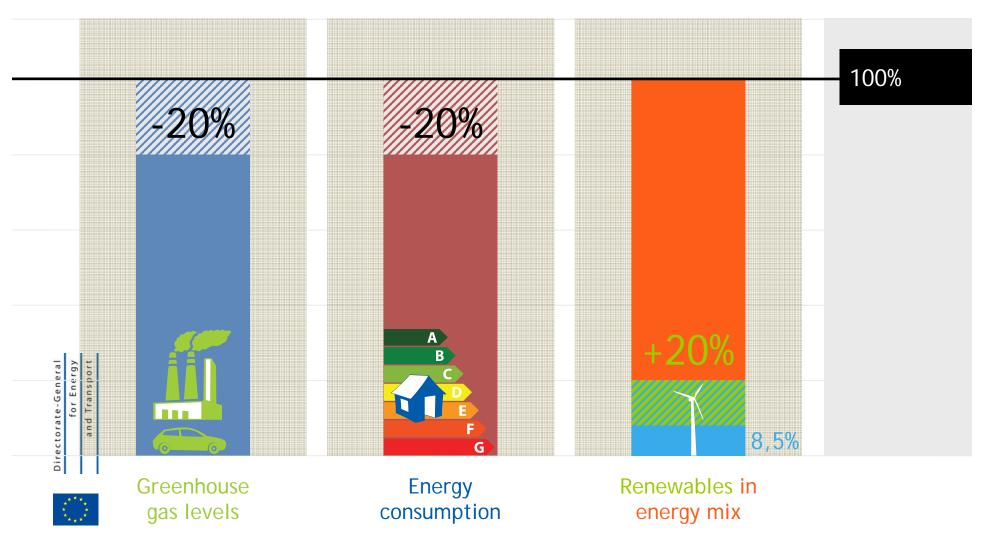
COMMISSION

Hans van Steen, Head of Unit TREN D1 European Commission

Proceedings: http://www.inforse.org/europe/seminar09\_BXL.htm



# The 20-20-20 EU policy By 2020



### Renewable energy promotion since 1997

- >sustainability world leadership in halting climate change
- > security of supply oil & gas supply concerns, price volatility
- Directorate-General for Energy and Transport
- **≻competitiveness** world-leading innovative industrial sector



# **Progress towards the 2010 targets - patchy**

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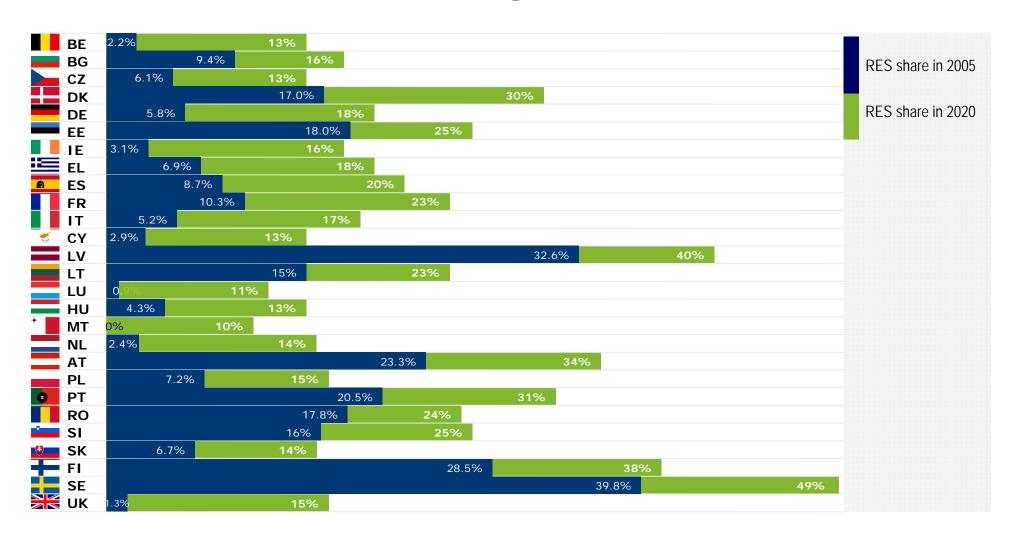
#### The renewables Directive

- Mandatory national targets (overall + renewables in transport)
- Flexibility between Member States
- National Renewable Energy Action Plans
- Reduction of administrative and regulatory barriers, grid issues, etc
- Sustainability regime for biofuels





### Member States' targets



Based on 2005 starting point, recent progress and a balanced sharing of the effort, weighted by GDP/capita

#### Definitions; what counts as "renewable"

- Renewable energy is energy from non-fossil sources: wind, solar, geothermal, aerothermal, hydrothermal, ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill and sewage treatment plant gas and biogases
- The 10% transport target is for renewable energy used in this sector, not only biofuels.....
- Nuclear power is *not* a renewable energy source
- Peat is *not* a renewable energy source
- **Unsustainable biofuels are** *not counted* as a renewable





### Flexibility and cost effectiveness

No sectoral targets (except RES-T)

No technology-specific requirements

Statistical transfers

Joint projects



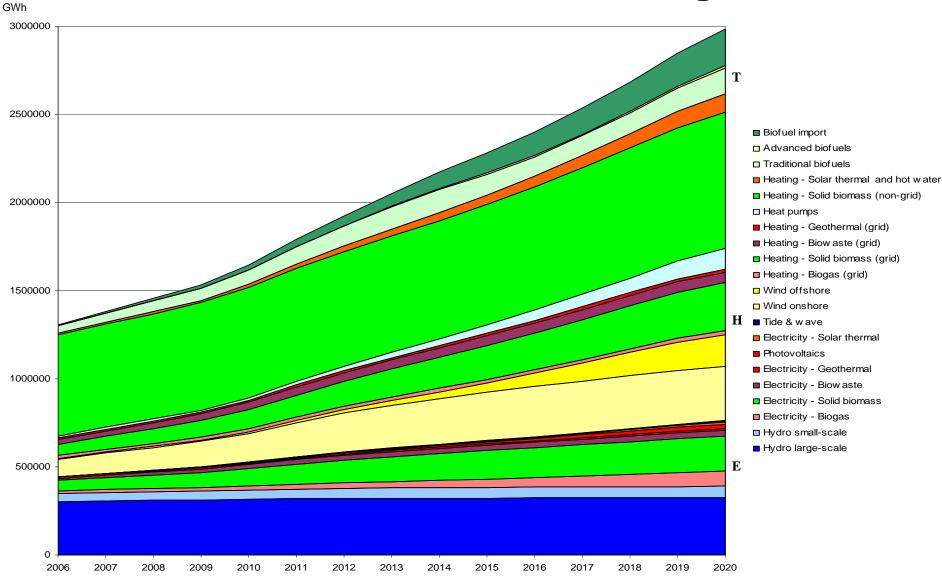
## **Renewable Energy Action Plans**

- National plans to be submitted by Member States by 30 June 2010 setting out:
  - national sectoral targets and trajectories adequate measures to achieve the overall target
  - planned statistical transfers or joint projects
  - support schemes for each type of renewable energy
  - measures to remove administrative barriers
  - To help prepare such plans the Commission will by 30 June 2009 produce a <u>template</u> which Member States must use









# Administrative measures, grid issues...

#### Member States shall

- ensure that <u>rules for authorisation</u>, certification and licensing procedures for RES are streamlined, transparent, non-discriminatory, proportionate and necessary
- provide priority or guaranteed <u>grid access</u> and guarantee transmission and distribution of renewable electricity
- take the appropriate steps to develop <u>infrastructure</u>
- introduce appropriate measures in <u>building</u> regulations and codes to increase the use of renewable energy in buildings,





# Sustainable renewables in transport

- All consignments of biofuels and bioliquids to be counted towards the 10% target must comply with sustainability criteria:
  - minimum of 35% GHG savings, rising to 50% by 2017 (and 60% for new installations by 2018)
  - to safeguard land with <u>high carbon stocks</u> no conversion of wetlands, undrained peatland or continuously forested areas
  - indirect effects of land use change (ILUC) to be addressed, if appropriate, in 2010
  - to safeguard <u>biodiversity</u>, no raw materials allowed from sensitive areas (primary forest, grasslands, protected areas)





# Sustainable renewables in transport

Close monitoring of related matters is required

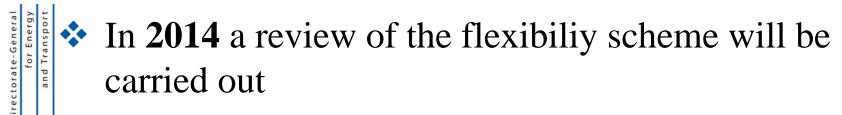
- Reporting by:
  - Companies
  - the Member States
  - the Commission





#### What next?

- Directive enters into force in May 2009, to be implemented by Member States 18 month later
- ❖ By 30 June **2009** the Commission will produce the template for national plans
- ❖ By 30 June **2010**, Member States will submit their National Action Plans





#### **Conclusions**

- Renewables policy developed with related policies
  - strategic energy review, emissions trading, emissions effort sharing targets, CCS, energy efficiency measures, state aid guidelines & single market developments, CAP changes, biomass/forestry developments, trade concerns, macroeconomic crisis...
- Renewable energy will be one sector of the economy where there is *policy stability*...
- The strongest basis yet for consistent growth in renewable energy production; yielding significant GHG reductions, energy supply diversification and technological innovation





